

SCOTT COUNTY NEWSBOY.

PHIL. A. HAFNER, Publisher.

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WHEAT FOR STOCK.

The low market price of wheat has set the Agricultural Department at Washington to investigating into the value of that grain as a food for stock. The results arrived at are altogether in favor of feeding wheat to the stock while the stock is growing. Thereafter a mixture of wheat and corn in about equal parts gives the best fattening results. The report says that when wheat and corn are equal in price it is best to feed wheat, and for these reasons: Wheat is 7 per cent heavier per bushel than corn; weight for weight it is equally good for fattening stock and better for growing animals, and wheat returns to the soil very much more fertilizing matter.

If you conclude to feed wheat to your animals, feed your poorest and sell your best. The change from corn to wheat should be made gradually—especially with horses. Begin with a mixture and gradually increase the quantity of wheat. Coarse ground wheat is preferable, but not essential. Practical experiments with hogs have shown that in fattening the animals five pounds of wheat gave an increase in weight of one pound.

With wheat at 40 or even 50 cents, it seems clear that it is best to make the grain walk off on its four feet in the shape of stock. This is equally true as to corn, but at present corn put on the market brings a fair return, which is not the case with the wheat sold for cash.

HIS OWN DEPUTY.

In addition to the \$3.54 per day which the law allows Mr. Leftwich for 313 working days in the year our county court allowed him \$1.28 per day extra for acting as his own deputy. As his whole time is presumed by law to be paid for by his legal salary, the question arises, where did he find time to act as his own deputy and what was this deputy's principal doing meanwhile? Or is it pretended that he worked more than ten hours a day for 313 days of any year? The work is routine work, purely clerical, requires no brain-power, to speak of, and is handsomely paid at the legal rate. How many of the tax-payers of this county have cleared \$3.54 per day in recent or any years? How many of them, working perhaps sixteen hours per day, have earned even as much as the \$1.28 per day allowed by the court to Mr. Leftwich in violation of a mandatory law? Where in our statutes is the authority given to any county court to donate to any county official a sum in excess of his salary. There's no such authority given. The tax-payers of Scott county are not sufficiently wealthy to stand such extravagance, while at the same time they drag through roads lub deep in mud and the court wrangles over the purchase of the last new shovel.

Of the total exports of the United States, England takes one half. That is, she takes as much as all the rest of the world put together. This year our imports from England have not amounted to one-quarter of our exports thither, and not once in six years have they amounted to one half. What we send her is mostly food products and raw material that are raised by our farmers, and as the farmer is the basis of all our wealth it is only fair that he should receive most benefit from our export trade. Where our manufactures are superior to those of England, she does not hesitate to buy from us, and she puts no protective duties in our way. We should be able to take more English goods in exchange for our food products than we now do, and with the development of her resources in the East and the keen competition elsewhere for her trade, it will become more and more necessary that we should do so without placing protective tariffs in her way. Reciprocity is essential to the welfare of both nations, and our new tariff law will help us to retain the best customer the American farmer has for his products.

The tax-dodgers have a new chore on their hands now that the income tax has become a law. The way to hell will be shortened for them by the possibility of more false swearing and perjured affidavits. But the tax-dodger is doomed, anyway, if there is to be any punishment hereafter, and we expect to see him cheerfully shoulder this new responsibility, and save his dirty dollars from the national treasury.

The Charleston Democrat quotes from the NEWSBOY what it calls the "able order" of our County Circuit clerk case, and sets thereon as follows: "It is an outsider like the court anxious to clear the recorder's of ugly allegations that it free without hesitation wrote its own record participes in."

THAT BOYCOTT.

It is amusing to recall the recently attempted boycott that was instituted against the NEWSBOY. Petitions were circulated and attempts were made to influence our subscribers to quit the paper—but it was no go. Not a single subscriber did we lose. The NEWSBOY's readers are the honest, substantial citizens of the county, and they were not willing to quit a newspaper just because it had discharged a duty which it owed to the people. Our patrons are the bone and sinew of the county. They may not all be able to wear a white shirt and a standing collar every day in the week, and have a batch of notes and mortgages sticking out of their hip pockets, but they are able to pay for a newspaper in advance, and they don't feel like quitting that paper because it stoutly opposes that which is wrong. Go on with your boycott, gentlemen. It is a great advertisement for us, and we appreciate it.

A new and positive cure for diphtheria has been discovered by Dr. Koch, of Berlin. It is a lymph, and if used within 36 hours after infection takes place it cures every time. Unlike most of the cures announced by specialists of late years, this cure has met with indorsement in the highest professional quarters. In Berlin alone 3,000 authentic cures are reported, and Dr. Biggs, of New York, who has been to Germany to investigate the matter, as well as Dr. Cyrus Edison, is thoroughly convinced of the efficacy of the remedy. One by one, before the advance of science, the more dreaded diseases are losing their terrors. In the past twenty-five years the insurance men tell us that the average longevity has increased 25 per cent.

Some of the incidents of the forest fires in Minnesota show bravery of the highest order. Engineer Root, who drove his train through the fierce flames that were all but burning the soul out of his body, saved many lives at the risk of his own. The twelve-year-old girl who carried her baby brother miles with the flames in hot pursuit and was saved by a pond of water when nearly ready to give up the race—these and many other acts of heroism that will never be known, show that such deeds as have inspired the poets of all ages are still possible in these latter days.

The electricians who are busy harnessing Niagara and other waterfalls will get gloriously left if the idea of a celebrated French chemist comes to any good. His idea is, in short, that it is possible to sink a shaft to a depth of 12,000 to 15,000 feet, where water will be found at a temperature high enough to generate unlimited power at the surface. The sole expense (a big one) would be the sinking of the shaft. The engineering difficulties in the way are not insuperable. Coal will be a back number one of these days.

Good roads in Missouri are a crying need, and the cause will be helped by a new publication which has just reached our table—The Missouri Roads Improvement Journal. It is to be published monthly and will keep its readers posted on the progress made in the good work and supply them with the freshest pointers on this important subject. As it costs only 25c. per year, it should be in the hands of every road overseer in the State.

The Supreme court of Missouri can get a few tips by referring to a recent action of a Scott county court. The Scott county court holds that a man can be his own deputy. Upon the same line of reasoning (?) the Supreme court may hold that a father can be his own son, a president may be his own vice-president and a governor may be his own lieutenant-governor. In fact, when you sift the theory down to a fineness, a goose may be her own gosling.

The Emperor of China wants more money to carry on the war with Japan. He gets it easily. He simply orders the capitalists and bankers to send it in—and they send it, you bet. The capitalists and bankers have no use for a body without a head on it, and they know that the descendant of the sun, moon and stars means business, every time.

The St. Louis Exposition and Fair this year will be better than ever before, much of the Missouri exhibit at the World's Fair being on view, besides the attractions which made the Exposition so uniformly successful. The Iron Mountain R. R. offers great inducements to visitors, as will be seen by a perusal of the reading notice in another column.

The secretary of the Colored Democratic League in New York city says: "No respectable negro ever has been or ever will be lynched down south." That's about the truth of it. As for the brutes who outrage women, sympathy with them is sheer waste of sentiment—no matter as to the color of the criminal.

HON. MARSH ARNOLD met Mr. Livingston in joint debate at Poplar Bluff last Saturday evening. Mr. Livingston had the first inning and occupied much the greater portion of the time, wearing the people out with vague theorizing. Mr. Arnold put in what time was left him with a statement of facts, which knocked the other's theories clean out of court. By agreement, and very properly, no personalities were indulged in. Mr. Arnold spoke again at night, but Mr. Livingston had had enough, and quit the field.

In 1893 the hay crop of the United States footed up in value \$570,882,872. It paid better than wheat.

SOUTHEAST NOTES.

They had another fire at Dexter on the 2nd inst., but not very much damage resulted.

Preston Mathena, of Leeper, Butler county, albeit a married man, tried to marry Miss Eveline Rose. When she discovered that he had a wife and child there was trouble, and he tried to murder both her and her mother. He is in jail.

Poplar Bluff is so flea-bitten that they keep a flock of sheep in the schoolhouse to absorb the vermin.

In Ripley county they have been experimenting with wintercots. The grain is sown in the fall and pastured in the winter and early spring. The result was 47 bushels per acre.

Dunklin county claims that her corn and cotton crops this year are the best she has ever raised.

The Arcadia valley seems to hold a monopoly on burglaries. They had five attempts there a couple of weeks ago.

Jas. I. Williams was killed by an explosion of giant powder near Fredricktown on the 30th ult.

A DeSoto boy kindled the fire with coal oil, with the not unusual result that the car exploded and he was nearly killed.

The Free Masons at Hillsboro will build a Masonic hall in the near future.

Bro. Green, of the Lutesville Banner, thinks of starting a Republican paper at Dexter. Sheer folly.

Hock's Perryville & Chester railroad is about completed.

The merchants of Perryville are changing from the credit to the cash system of doing business, being unable to compete with cash houses as to prices.

The Cape Normal opened with 175 students—the largest number ever present at its opening and 25 percent better than last year.

By the way, what has become of that centennial celebration Cape Girardeau was to have had this year?

F. A. Kage, of Cape Girardeau, has a rattling good horse in "Silver Dick." He is a prize-winner from 'way back.

The De Soto base ball club beat St. Louis' crack amateur team last week.

Cairo Bulletin: William O'Bryan, who was so unexpectedly acquitted, may yet feel the stern hand of justice close down upon his windpipe. During the trial of his confederate last week he reappeared upon the scene and attempted to kill Engineer Dick Clark, who had testified against him. He was arrested and a charge of perjury in connection was placed against him. He is now in jail at Wydfife in default of \$400 bail, and as it is announced that his brother, Judge O'Bryan, has renounced him, William stands an excellent show of breaking into the penitentiary at last, which seems to have been his ambition for years.

The Prophet of Evil.
"I shudder for the future of the country, sir," I positively shudder for it," said the lanky man with the chin whiskers when the conversation in the hotel office got around to politics.
"Oh, I guess there's no serious danger," returned the prosperous-looking business man. "Cleveland will—"
"A traitor, sir; nothing but a traitor!" interrupted the lanky man. "A traitor to his party and a traitor to the public!"
"Ah, possibly you think Hill—"
"A false prophet, sir, and a trickster into the bargain! A scoundrel of the first magnitude, sir!"
"Perhaps McKinley—"
"A robber of the poor, sir! A betrayer of the people! He should be scourged from the country!"
"I think I understand at last. You think Reed—"
"A dictatorial ruffian! A positive danger to the nation!"
"Well, fortunately our business men—"
"Are all fools, sir; all fools! There is ruin ahead of us, sir—paucity, poverty and revolution! It is a horrible prospect! Betrayed by those in high places, by dishonest politicians and a short-sighted and grasping plutocracy, we are face to face with beggary and want! There is no hope for us, sir, none at all! Failure, starvation and disgrace, a blighted country and a wrecked government are all we can look forward to."

The business man regarded his companion intently for a moment and then went to the hotel register and hastily ran down the list of arrivals.
"I knew I couldn't be mistaken in you, sir," he said, when he came back. "How are the other Populists in Kansas?" —Chicago Evening Post.

Criminal Costs.

From the Jefferson City Tribune.
From present indications the most important matter the general assembly of Missouri will have to consider next winter will be a revision of the laws in regard to criminal costs. Men who expect to come to the legislature ought to thoroughly inform themselves on all matters relating to this subject. There will be a very large deficit to provide for, in spite of the fact that \$500,000 was appropriated by the last legislature. If the present laws are continued four years longer the state will pay more money for criminal costs than for support of the public schools.

In order to accomplish any practical changes the entire criminal law of the state must be revised. As they now exist there is no possible means of reducing criminal costs. Courts are powerless to force persons charged with crime to go to trial until it suits their own convenience. No matter how unprovoked a murder a man may commit, if he possesses enough means to employ a lawyer he can defy justice from one year to several years. There is no reason in the world why such laws should be maintained. The defense of criminals now consists chiefly of obtaining continuances.

Take the case of Arthur Duestrow, the St. Louis criminal who murdered his wife and baby, for example. He possesses enough means to employ a good lawyer, and, although he was indicted months ago, more than a year will yet elapse before his case is disposed of—indeed, no one, except his attorney, can tell within six months or a year of when he will be forced to go to trial. There is no possible question as to his guilt, and yet the law cannot punish him until such time as it suits him to go to trial.

The real practice of criminal law in this state consists mainly of securing continuances until the witnesses for the prosecution are scattered and the public has ceased to remember the crime. Every continuance means additional costs for the taxpayers to foot and lessens the chance of conviction.

The laws ought to be changed so as to compel a speedy execution of justice. There is no reason why the courts should be so handicapped as to allow criminal lawyers to dictate their own terms. And another thing: Provisions should be made for the election of circuit attorneys and the salary should be fixed high enough to attract able men. As a class, the prosecuting attorneys of the state are no match for the criminal lawyers. They are poorly paid and the laws have been so juggled in the interests of the criminal class that everything is against them.

The people ought to question every candidate for the legislature as to his views in regard to a revision of the criminal laws so as to correct abuses and cut down the enormous and useless expenses. A man need not be a lawyer in order to understand this matter. There is not a county in the state where criminals have not defied justice and stacked up costs for people to pay. Any man possessed of common-sense can readily comprehend the abuses and suggest a remedy. The looks are so numerous that only a blind man could fail to see some of them.

There is no desire on the part of the public to convict persons of crimes they did not commit, but there is a strong sentiment in favor of compelling persons regarding whose guilt there is no question of being forced to go to trial within a reasonable time. And a reasonable time does not mean one, two or a half a dozen years. Law-abiding citizens, who in the end must pay the enormous cost bills, have some rights as well as persons who commit crimes. We do not believe that there is a circuit judge in the state of Missouri who would permit an innocent person to be convicted of crime. It would be perfectly safe for the legislature to give trial judges discretionary power in the matter of granting continuances. Usually they are more or less familiar with the affairs and the people of their circuit, and they are men who can safely be trusted. But this is a subject that no single newspaper article can dispose of, and it embraces too large a field of speculation. The abuses are so numerous, however, that no one can miss all of them.

The Protection Bogle Man.

From the Kansas City Times.

The bugaboo which has been held up before the public that the repeal of the iniquitous McKinley law would be followed by an enormous advance in the price of sugar has proved a myth. There has been no advance in the price of sugar, and there will be no change in the value of that commodity except such as natural laws of supply and demand may create. The free breakfast table is freer than ever, for the reason that the excessive tax on china, spoons, cutlery, earthenware and glassware has been removed to a revenue basis, with incidental protection. The bogle man is a bogus apparition. He has neither spurs nor carbine. He is harmless.

There has been no advance in the price of sugar, even to the extent of a nickel on a million pounds, since the new tariff law went into effect," said Mr. J. M. Nave, of the McCord-Nave Mercantile company, to a reporter of The Times yesterday. "The retailers have made the trifling advance during the summer and, fruit preserving season this year that they made last year and make every year. It is a logical consequence of an extraordinary demand. But the tariff legislation had nothing to do with it, direct or remote. There has been no increase to the wholesale purchasers, whether the demand is for English, Scotch, German or domestic product. The delay in legislation and the protracted session of Congress impaired business," he added, "but the new tariff law has not increased the price of sugar."

These are the plain facts in the case. It is for these reasons that the Sugar trust and its agents, the Republican Senators, fought so vigorously for the perpetuation of the McKinley law. The refiners are restrained by the anti-trust feature of the new law from advancing the price of the product of their works.

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You'll do it If You're Wise!

and are obliged to pay the tax which the new law provides from the bonus the McKinley law afforded them. It is an expensive change to them, but not such a one as will cripple the industry. The American sugar refiners can compete with and conquer the world. The difference is that now they have to be content with the fair profits of a legitimate business. The people will no longer be plundered for their benefit.

It having thus been shown that there has been no advance in the price of sugar, it is easy to ascertain the exact advance of the new sugar schedule to the people. Under the McKinley law a bounty of two cents a pound was paid to sugar producers. That bounty amounted in the aggregate to \$12,000,000 last year. The sugar refiners got a differential protection of one-half a cent a pound, which amounted last year to \$20,000,000. Of this sum not a dollar went into the Treasury, though the people paid it in the shape of taxes on their sugar. The tax on the food of the people is released absolutely. On the other hand, the new tax will produce to the Treasury \$45,000,000 annually, and as there is no advance in the price of sugar, this is a clear gain. Adding the three sums together and the total is \$77,000,000, which is the actual gain to the people from the change in the tax law in the matter of sugar.

WORLD'S CARNIVAL CITY.

St. Louis offers a continuous list of attractions for the unrivaled Fall Festivities Commencing Sept. 5th, and hold Full Week until October, 1894.

The successful series of carnival seasons inaugurated by the citizens of St. Louis some fifteen years ago, continue as ever for the season of 1894, and from the morning September 5th to the evening of October 20th the city will be one scene of gayety and splendor. Many new, novel and unique features have been added to the long list of standing attractions and from every point of view this reign of high carnival will outshine all previous attempts.

The St. Louis Exposition, the only one of its kind in the United States that has lived year after year with flattering results, will throw open its doors to the public September 5th, and remain in a state of activity until the evening of October 20th. Sousa's Grand Concert Band has been re-engaged for the season and will give the usual number of concerts during the afternoons and evenings. The entire Missouri Exhibit which appeared at the World's Fair will be transplanted here, and find space in the commodious building.

The exhibitors, both foreign and home, will present new ideas in displaying their goods, and in addition to other features, a full complement of specialty artists will perform on the stage of the Music Hall.

The Great St. Louis Fair, which will open Monday, October 1st, and continue during the week, promises to afford many pleasant surprises. The "Midway Plaisance" feature at the World's Fair will be reproduced in full, and the people of the West and Southwest given an opportunity to see in real life the inhabitants of every civilized and uncivilized country on the face of the globe.

The "Streets of Cairo," "Old Vienna," "Moorish Palace," "Haganbachs," "Ferris Wheel," etc., will be faithfully portrayed. His Royal Highness, the Mighty Veiled Prophet and retinue, will enter the gates of the city on the evening of October 2d, and parade through the principal thoroughfares as of old. Visitors to the city will arrive at the handsome New Union Station, the largest railway office in the world, and the most perfect in every appointment. Great inducements to visit the Carnival City are offered via the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route, from all points on the System.

For a complete programme, giving each week's attractions in detail, address any agent of the Company, or H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

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Leave Commerce 2:00 p. m. Arrive Benton

2:30 p. m. Arrive Ripley 3:00 p. m.

GOING EAST.

Leave Ripley 12:15 p. m. Arrive Benton

12:30 p. m. Arrive Commerce 1:00 p. m.

Leave Ripley 1:30 p. m. Arrive Benton 2:00

p. m. Arrive Commerce 2:30 p. m.

J. E. CROWDER, Supt.